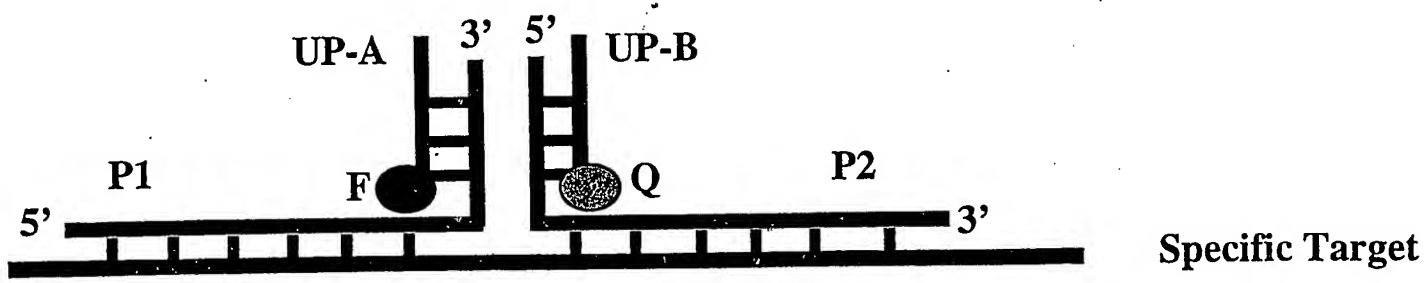

Figure 1. Scheme of Universal Probe System. First pro-load P1 and P2 with UP-A and UP-B, which bind the respective universal probe binding domain. In the presence of specific target, P1 and P2 bind adjacent to each other through their target binding domain. During PCR amplification, when excited with the excitation wavelength of the fluorescent donor (F, ex. FAM)), the acceptor fluorescent signal (Q, ex. ROX) will be detected due to the FRET mechanism.

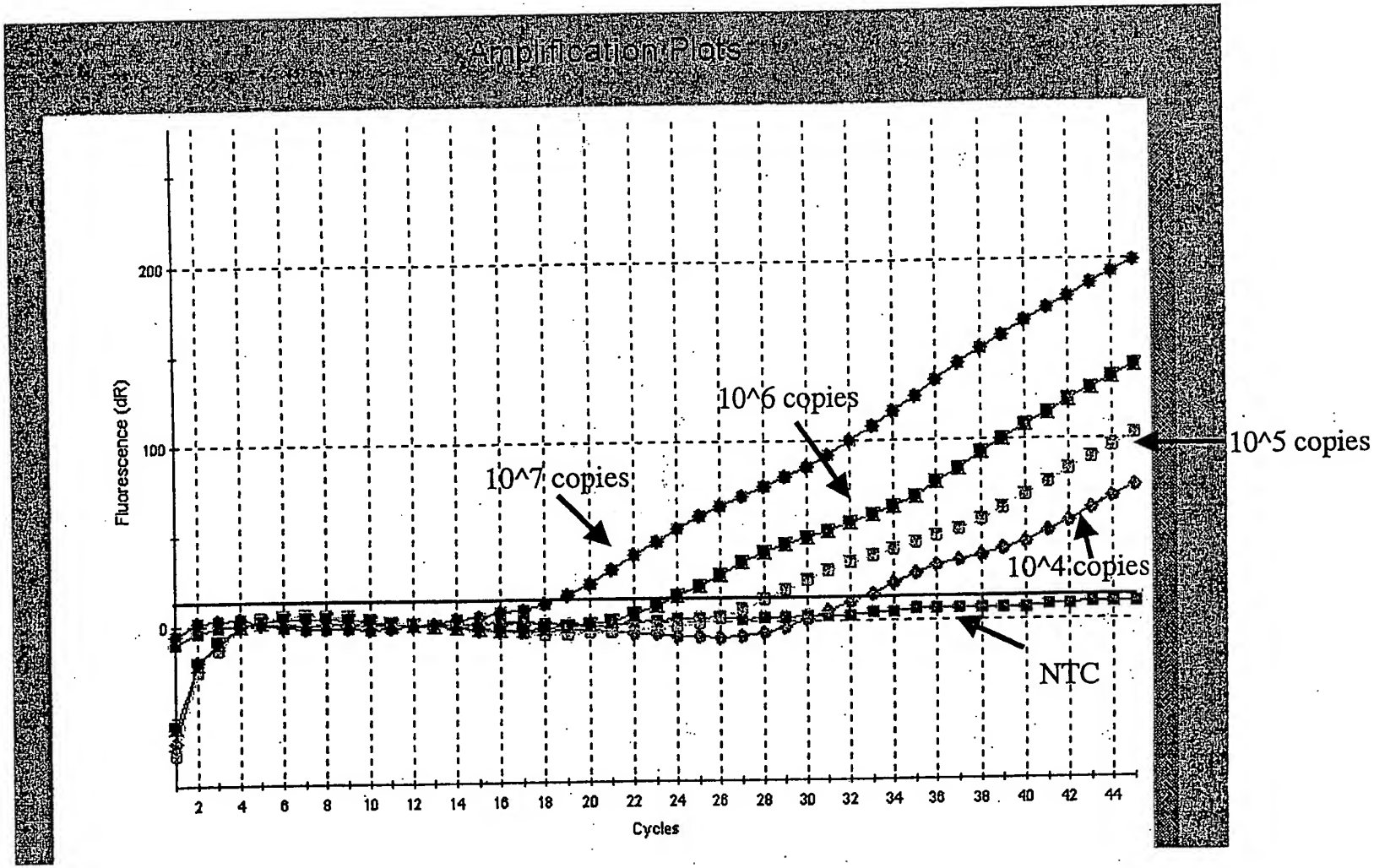

Figure 2 A.Target concentration-dependent amplification plot using Universal Probe System. The fluorescent signals remained unchanged when no template was added (NTC, green). The fluorescent signal increased as PCR cycle proceed when the plasmid DNA containing the target, mouse muscle nicotinic acetylcholin receptor, γ subunit was added. The increased signals were proportional to the target concentration.

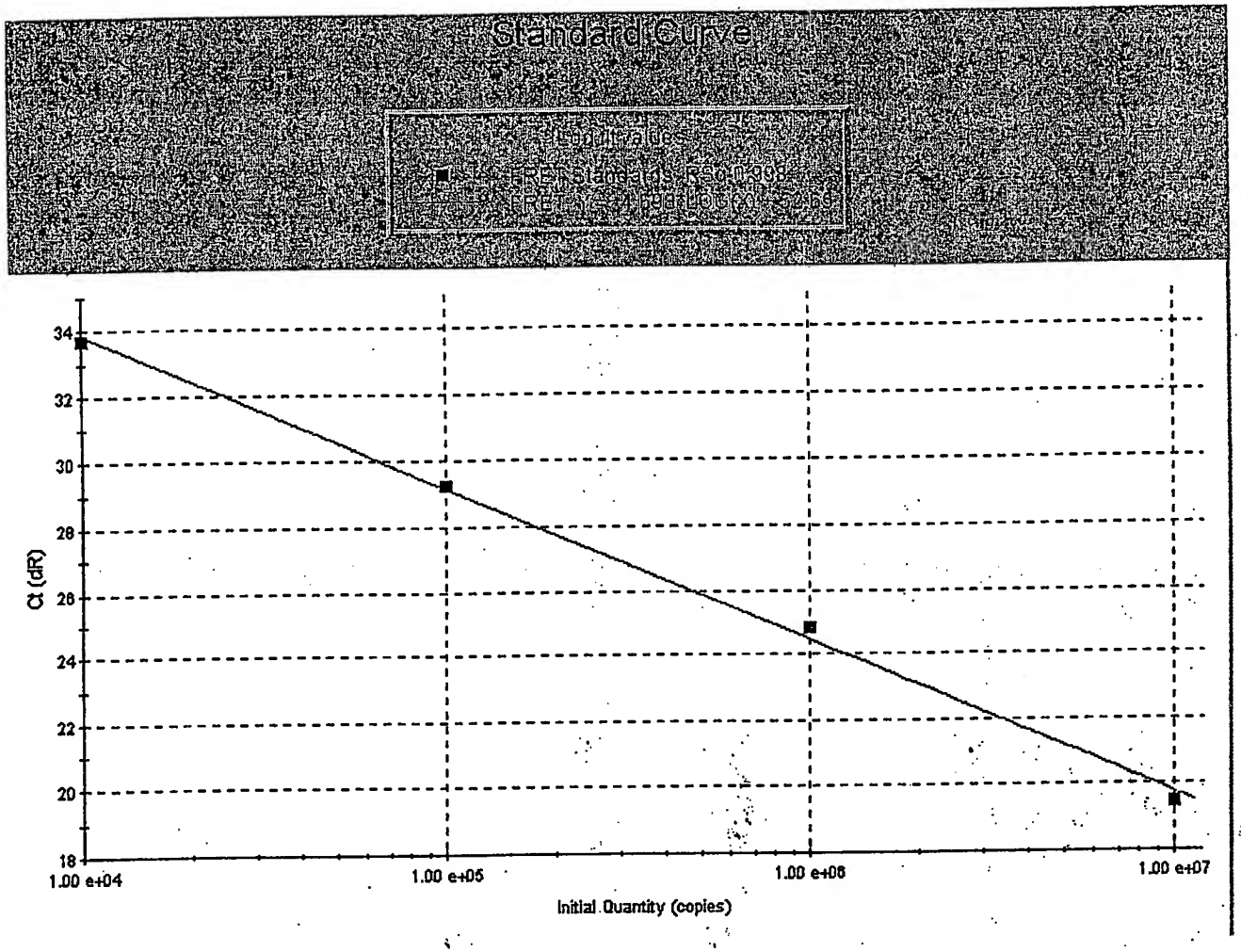

Figure 2 B.Linear responses between Ct and log concentration of target template using the Universal Probe System and the mouse muscle nicotinic acetylcholin receptor, γ subunit target.